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INFORMATION BULLETIN

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Constructing the 'Information Superhighway'

Also: LC's Fiscal 1994 Budget

Library of Congress

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JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: Vice President Gore and the Librarian of Congress confer on issues being raised at the July 14 Electronic Data Conference. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

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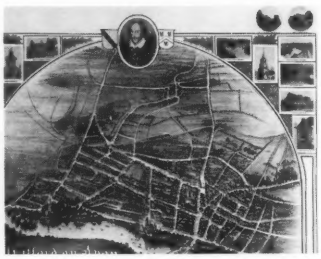

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Congress Passes FY '94 LC Budget:

Appropriation Is $2.6 Million Below FY '93

The House and Senate on Aug. 6 passed the fiscal year 1994 appropriation for the legislative branch, including the Library of Congress. The net appropriation for LC of $307,531,000 is $54,595 lower than the Senate had proposed in its version of the bill, and $588,000 more than the bill approved by the House. The bill also grants authority to spend receipts of $24,333,000, for a total budget of of $331,864,000.

The final appropriation is the result of a House-Senate conference committee, which agreed to a compromise on H.R. 2348 on Aug. 2. President Clinton signed the bill Aug. 11.

"Even though the Library's budget was cut $2.6 million, we did relatively well when compared to other legislative branch agencies," said John D. Webster, the Library's financial services director. The appropriation is .83 percent less than the FY 1993 net appropriation of $310,099,000. Other legislative branch agencies took a slightly bigger hit.

The bill represents a cut of some $14.3 million in purchasing power. The $54,595 difference in the net appropriation of the Senate version results from the conference committee's eliminating funding for the position of administrative assistant to the Librarian of Congress Emeritus. The committee reminded the Library that Public Law 100–83 provided that "the Librarian Emeritus 'may receive incidental and clerical support through the Library of Congress.'"

The conferees also approved a final year of funding for the American Memory Pilot Program. The amount, $1,019,000, is $405 more than provided in the Senate version. The Senate had voted to restore funding for an additional year after the House voted to terminate the program.

After fiscal 1994, the conference report indicated that "the American Memory staff who are performing cataloging functions should be reassigned to the overall arrearage project, where their expertise is needed, and where vacant and funded positions are available." There are eight such positions.

American Memory is a pilot project that puts some of the Library's collections on CD–ROM. Text and images are available of such collections as "Early Sound Recordings of America's Leaders" and "Civil War Photographs, 1861–65." The project is being tested at 44 sites around the country.

The report goes on to say that "it is expected that the American Memory technology will be made available to the educational community for further exploitation, perhaps by the private sector or in whatever fashion it may be put to beneficial use, but that the Library of Congress will not extend its role in the creation or assembly of educational material beyond making the collection available for use by such technology users as they are generally to the American public and other users of the Library's extensive collections."

Dr. Billington said that "the Library believes that American Memory should be distributed by the private sector. We also believe that making these primary source materials on the nation's history and culture available to the American people through electronic technology is a service in keeping with the Congress's long tradition of sharing its Library with the nation."

The conference bill also retains the Senate's appropriation for the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of $42,713,000, or $431,000 less than the House approved in its version.

In other key provisions of the bill, the conferees, headed by Sen. Harry M. Reid (D-Nev.):

☐ Agreed to exclude those positions supported by gift and trust funds from the 4 percent reduction in staff mandated by Section 307. The 4 percent cut must be completed by Sept. 30, 1995, with at least 62.5 percent of the reduction being achieved by Sept. 30, 1994. In other words, a 2.5 percent cut in staff must be made by Sept. 30, 1994, and 1.5 percent must be cut by Sept. 30, 1995.

A key word, however, has been stricken from Section 307 in the Senate version. The Senate had agreed to allow the Library and other legislative branch agencies to base the mandated 4 percent staff cut on the number of *funded* full-time equivalent (FTE) positions. The conference version omits the word "funded." It does, however, allow a delay in determining the effective date of the FTE ceiling. With ap-

proval of the House and Senate Appropriations committees, a date later than Sept. 30, 1992, may be used.

Mr. Webster noted that a later date would be more beneficial to the Library but the specific date that will be justified has yet to be decided.

Because the Library has filled so few permanent *funded* positions since May 1992, the omission of the word "funded" may affect the number of positions eventually cut.

The bill also requires that "at least" 10 percent of the positions eliminated be from grades GS–14 and higher.

Nor does the bill provide any additional funding for a proposed 2.2 percent cost-of-living raise, due Jan. 1 under current law, or for locality pay increases, also due to kick in Jan. 1. (*The Washington Post* has predicted that locality raises will be about 4 percent, but this amount has yet to be officially determined.) President Clinton has requested that Congress delay both raises until 1995. The *Post* believes the locality raises are "safe," but that Congress will go along with the president and delay the annual raise for six months to a year. The *Post* further reported Aug. 9 that the prospect of layoffs and furloughs will force a delay in at least one of the raises.

"Given the choice," according to *Washington Post* columnist Mike Causey, "assuming the numbers are accurate, odds are Congress will put the 2.2 percent adjustment on hold."

"We did not receive any money for these raises," said Mr. Webster. "But we're no different from any other agency. If the raises go through, we will really be in trouble."

☐ Agreed to restore Section 206, which had been stricken by the Senate, and amended it to read as follows: "Effective for fiscal years beginning with fiscal year 1995, obligations for reimbursable and revolving fund activities performed by the Library of Congress are limited to the total amounts provided (1) in the annual regular appropriations Act making appropriations for the legislative branch, or (2) in a supplemental appropriations Act that makes appropriations for the legislative branch."

This provision means that, beginning in FY 1995, LC may not obligate revolving funds from such activities as Photoduplication Services and the gift shop, and reimbursable fund activities, such as those provided by the Federal Research Division and FEDLINK, beyond the amount authorized by the bill.

☐ Agreed to approve the establishment of the Great Basin Intergovernmental Center at the University of Nevada at Reno. The center is "designed to improve the interface" between the federal government and nonfederal entities in the Great Basin States. The committee directs the Librarian to forward a copy of the agreement to the Appropriations Committees.

☐ Agreed to allow the Library (as well as the General Accounting Office and the Government Printing Office) to offer "separation" retirement or resignation incentives to aid in cutting staff.

☐ "Encourage[d] the Librarian of Congress to reopen discussions" with the Gettysburg National Military Park for the purpose of extending the loan of the Library's first draft of the Gettysburg Address "for an indefinite period." The manuscript has been on loan to the park since 1979, where it is displayed for about three months during each summer. LC also has the second draft of the address.

☐ Agreed, out of funds for the Architect of the Capitol, to:

(1) spend $7,281,000 for replacement of the Jefferson Building roof and

(2) spend $150,000 to improve Madison Building security systems, but did not approve $281,000 to "connect and replace electromechanical control system with a Hill-wide EMCS," or book conveyor system.

–Guy Lamolinara

Library Announces 1993–94 Concert Schedule

The Library continues its collaboration with the National Academy of Sciences in its 1993–94 concert series at the National Academy of Sciences auditorium, 2100 C Street NW.

The fall season of concerts combines the traditional with the unexpected, and features the unfailing excellence of the Library's resident ensembles, the Beaux Arts Trio and the Juilliard String Quartet. New to the Library's concert series are the innovative jazz saxophonist and composer Oliver Lake and the Oliver Lake Quartet, the Orchestra of St. Luke's Chamber Ensemble and the Anderson String Quartet.

All Library concerts are free and open to the public, and all begin at 8:00 p.m. No tickets are required and non-reserved seating is on a first-come, first-served basis. The academy's auditorium seats 670 people and is barrier-free. The doors to the academy building open at 7:00 p.m. The doors to the auditorium will open at 7:30 p.m. For additional information, call (202) 707-5503.

The 1993–94 schedule:

☐ Sept. 30/Oct. 1–Juilliard String Quartet

☐ Oct. 23–Oliver Lake and Oliver Lake Quartet

☐ Nov. 19–Orchestra of St. Luke's Chamber Ensemble

☐ Dec. 2/3–Beaux Arts Trio

☐ Dec. 10–Anderson Quartet

☐ Dec. 17/18–Juilliard String Quartet

The National Academy of Sciences offers its own 14th season of free concerts this year. The academy's concert series is produced by Arts in the Academy and features performances by its resident ensemble, National Musical Arts.

ALA in Bayou Country:
LC Goes to New Orleans with New Offerings

Sweltering heat and high humidity didn't stop more than 17,000 participants from attending the American Library Association's (ALA) Annual Meeting in New Orleans, June 24 through July 1.

In the Convention Center, the Library of Congress exhibition booth was often crowded. Attracting visitors' attention were several new offerings. For example, the Library's on-line exhibitions, available over the Internet and on America Online, were especially popular, as passers-by were drawn to the full-color images of items from the Dead Sea Scrolls, the Vatican Library, Columbus quincentenary and Russian archives exhibitions. These exhibitions, which are no longer on display at the Library, can still be viewed, on-line. "That's amazing," said one visitor as she watched a demonstration. As the images appeared on the screen, a crowd began to gather. The exhibit items as well as the accompanying descriptive text can be called up, thus allowing those who are unable to travel to Washington to see LC exhibitions, or those who want to "see" the exhibitions yet again, to view them.

Other popular offerings were the LC data bases available over the Internet and LC Marvel, an on-line source of information about the Library and a gateway to worldwide Internet offerings (see page 320 for more information).

The Library of Congress News Service, a dialup data base that has been in operation since August 1992, was also being demonstrated. Fifteen menus were recently added to the 13 already available (see page 321 for more information).

Other products being demonstrated were American Memory, a pilot project in 44 libraries nationwide that makes some of the Library's collections available on CD-ROM, and offerings from the Cataloging Distribution Service. There were also representatives from the Center for the Book, the Copyright Office and the Interpretive Programs Office, which was featuring its new traveling exhibitions program (see page 320 for more information).

Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Collections Services, said after the conference that "the Library has received a tremendous amount of praise for putting the files on Internet."

A visitor to the Library's exhibition booth at ALA in New Orleans picks up a catalog.

Meanwhile, ALA delegates showed their support for the Library in various forums by:

- ☐ Passing resolutions in support of the Library's budget request to Congress for fiscal 1994 and in support of the Library's decision to hold firm in its determination to retain public access to the papers of former Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall;
- ☐ Praising LC for making its bibliographic data bases and other on-line files available over the Internet; and
- ☐ Applauding the Library's cooperative cataloging efforts, including copy cataloging for incoming books, and diverting LC's cataloging expertise to process unique collections, prepare cataloging instruction manuals and update classification schedules.

The board of directors of the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services (ALCTS) gave Mr. Tabb a letter commending the Library for implementing whole book cataloging and "other ways in which LC is meeting the challenge to process uncataloged materials and to improve cost effectiveness through innovative means, especially in adoption of new information technologies."

The letter also noted that LC's greater use of copy cataloging "enables you to devote more time to original cataloging for materials which might not otherwise be cataloged."

The Library's efforts in whole book cataloging "and other ways in which LC is meeting the challenge to process uncataloged materials and to provide cataloging in a cost-effective fashion, for example, the creation of the Cooperative Cataloging Council and its task groups . . . reflects what we view as positive changes from past practices."

According to Mr. Tabb, "Use of more cataloging done by other libraries frees us to do what we do best: to catalog an incomparable array of foreign-language materials, to develop classification schedules and cataloging instruction manuals and to process our unique special collections.

"We are getting a cost-effective division of labor that produces more cataloging faster at less cost for LC and the nation's libraries," he added.

Former President Jimmy Carter spoke before a crowd of about 9,500 at the General Session on June 26. ALA President Marilyn Miller introduced Mr. Carter, who described himself as "perhaps the only former president who has gone on to bigger and better things." The audience cheered in agreement. What Mr. Carter referred to was his work with Habitat for Humanity, which helps low-income people build and purchase their own homes, and the Carter Center, a bipartisan center that works on issues such as conflict resolution and health care.

"My whole life has been intimately involved with libraries," he told the standing-room-only crowd. "My very first political job was on the library board of Suffolk County."

Mr. Carter said, "I depend heavily on the library for the books I write." He has recently written *Talking Peace,* which he called "the first book about peace ever written for young people."

According to the former president, the Carter Center is a "place for people to come and work in harmony for a common goal."

Habitat for Humanity seeks to "break down the barriers" between rich and poor, he said. A house "literally transforms" the lives of those who are involved in a Habitat project. Those who get homes through Habitat pay full price for their dwellings with no-interest loans.

Mr. Carter also spoke of another barrier between rich and poor: a good education. "Where can they [the poor] go to read and write, to learn current events? The library," he answered, as the audience applauded resoundingly.

Lamenting the financial state of the nation's libraries, he said government needs to place greater emphasis on the information sciences. "That is not being done. The library profession is facing a crisis," he said, as universities are closing their schools.

"The tragedy cannot be corrected except through you."

—*Guy Lamolinara*

LC Opens POW/MIA Data Base

The POW/MIA data base has been opened to the general public at a computer workstation located in the Library of Congress Computer Catalog Center in the Thomas Jefferson Building. The data base is the creation of the Library's Federal Research Division, which is indexing documents declassified by the Defense Department regarding American prisoners of war and those missing in action in Southeast Asia.

The title of the collection is Correlated and Uncorrelated Information Related to Missing Americans in Southeast Asia.

The Federal Research Division is receiving the documents from the Department of Defense pursuant to the FY 1992 National Defense Authorization Act. Section 1082 of the act, Disclosure of Information Concerning United States Personnel Classified as Prisoner of War or Missing in Action During Vietnam Conflict, requires placement of the information in a "suitable library-like location within a facility within the National Capital region for public review and photocopying." The Library of Congress was selected for that setting.

Documents being declassified include the 15 volumes of *Uncorrelated Information Related to Missing Americans in Southeast Asia,* released Dec. 15, 1978; Indochinese Refugee Reports; Source Reports (containing verified live sightings of Americans in Southeast Asia, hearsay live sightings, grave site and crash site information); and Casualty Files.

The public will be able to use the workstation to search the index using keywords, date of information, type of document, country of incident (Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos) and by personal names. Because of restrictions, the number of documents with names is limited.

The National Defense Authorization Act prohibits public release of information on living persons unless they consent in writing. It also prohibits the release of information on a person who is dead, incapacitated or whose whereabouts are unknown unless consent is given by "a family member or family members of that person determined to be appropriate by the Secretary of Defense."

Neither the Library of Congress nor the Federal Research Division is responsible for the declassification of the documents. The indexing is continuing and the data base will be updated on a regular basis as more documents are microfilmed. Currently there are approximately 20,000 documents in the data base.

Gaining Electronic Access to the World's Largest Library

The Library of Congress is making many of its on-line files, such as its card catalog and other information sources, available on-line. Various files are available through Internet, the LC News Service and America Online, a commercial service. The information on this page and pages 320 and 321 provide an introduction to these services.

Internet Access to LC Information System

LC Online Search permits anyone outside the Library to search LOCIS (Library of Congress Information Service) over Internet, a global collection of computer networks that communicate using the same communications methods. In the United States, Internet is managed, in part, by the National Science Foundation.

Anyone, anywhere, with a connection to Internet that permits logging on to remote computers (telnet) may search LOCIS.

Searching hours are Monday–Friday 6:30 a.m.–9:30 p.m., Saturday 8 a.m.–5 p.m. and Sunday 1 p.m.–5 p.m. Eastern time, except national holidays.

The Internet address for telnet (connecting) to LOCIS is **locis.loc.gov;** the numeric address is **140.147.254.3.** LOCIS accepts both 3270 and line mode (such as VT 100).

One can connect to Internet through a variety of sources that are not in any way related to the Library. Sources include computer centers in business, government and academic organizations; cooperative networks; commercial vendors and gateways; private entrepreneurs; electronic bulletin boards; and National Science Foundation-related midlevel networks. Contact your local library or office computer center for information or call the Information Services Referral Desk at InterNIC at (800) 444–4345 for a list of Internet providers.

The Library does not charge for access to LOCIS; however, many Internet providers do charge some fees to connect to Internet. Up to 60 users will be able to access LOCIS at a time.

A LOCIS Quick Search Guide and a LOCIS Reference Manual will be available for file transfer (FTP) over Internet and for sale in printed form. Use Internet's anonymous FTP function to connect to **seq1.loc.gov** and get documents from the directory /pub/LC.Online. Print copies are available from LC's Cataloging Distribution Service at (202) 707–6100; fax: (202) 707–1334. LC offers hands-on search assistance **only** to on-site researchers. HELP screens exist for most files and commands.

Access is provided to a portion of LOCIS, with more than 26 million records:

LC Catalog. Several files contain records for materials cataloged and held by the Library; in addition, there are some records for materials cataloged and held by other research institutions and agencies. Together, the materials include a variety of formats. The print and text formats (such as books and serials) may be in any of more than 400 languages. The materials are:

- ☐ books
- ☐ microforms
- ☐ serials (journals, periodicals, etc.)
- ☐ music (sheet music, recordings)
- ☐ visual materials (microcomputer software and data, including CD–ROMs)
- ☐ manuscripts
- ☐ thesauri of names and subject terms used on catalog records
- ☐ items in the process of being cataloged
- ☐ catalog records reported from some other research libraries
- ☐ catalogs of some of LC's reading rooms
- ☐ records/citations from some bibliographies; e.g., the *Handbook of Latin American Studies.*

Federal Legislation. Several files contain summaries, abstracts, chronologies and status information for legislation (bills and resolutions) introduced in Congress since 1973. Information for the current Congress is up-to-date within 48 hours.

Copyright. Two files contain records for all materials *registered* for copyright since January 1978. These materials include books, films, music, maps, sound recordings, software, multimedia kits, drawings, posters, sculpture, serials, etc. A third file has references to documents that describe copyright legal transactions, such as name changes and transfers.

Braille and Audio. Two files contain records for materials designed for persons unable to read print. The materials include braille, recordings (cassette and flexible disc) and some large-print items. LC's National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped coordinates the programs for creating these files, designing the materials and distributing them to eligible readers through regional and state centers.

Organizations. The file contains records that abstract and cite foreign laws and regulations as well as journal articles on legal topics. Currently, most countries represented are Hispanic-speaking, though a few are French and English. More languages and countries will be included in the future.

Note: Printing, downloading and screen capture depend on the user's local hardware and software. Access to LC's electronic mail, input/update and internal information screen systems is not available. When connecting to LOCIS each time, numbered choices must be selected from the opening LOCIS MENU.

For related programs, see the following pages.

A New Kind of 'Traveling Exhibition':
Images and Text Are Available On-Line

Libraries across the nation can access the Library of Congress's exhibitions through Internet, a nonprofit international collection of computer networks linking users in more than 100 countries, or through America Online, a leading provider of interactive services for personal computer users. In addition to selected graphic reproductions and exhibition text for "Scrolls from the Dead Sea: The Ancient Library of Qumran and Modern Scholarship," "Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library & Renaissance Culture," "1492: An Ongoing Voyage" and "Revelations from the Russian Archives," various information files about the Library of Congress may be accessed.

To reach the files on Internet, you must have an Internet connection with FTP (file transfer protocol) capability. An FTP session to the Library can be initiated by typing **FTP seq1.loc.gov** or **FTP 140.147.3.12.** Log in as "anonymous" and give your e-mail address as a password, then change directory (cd) to the /pub directory. From there, cd to the:

☐ **deadsea.scrolls.exhibit** subdirectory for the "Scrolls from the Dead Sea: The Ancient Library of Qumran and Modern Scholarship" files;

☐ **vatican.exhibit** subdirectory for the "Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library & Renaissance Culture" files;

☐ **1492.exhibit** subdirectory for the "1492: An Ongoing Voyage" files;

☐ **soviet.archive** subdirectory for the "Revelations from the Russian Archives" files;

☐ **Library.of.Congress** subdirectory for the information files.

Each section has a README file that will guide you to other files in that section. Use the **ascii** command to set the file type for transfer of text files. Use the **binary** or **image** command to set the file type for transfer of image or program files.

The **get [remote_filename local_filename]** command copies a file from the remote machine [the remote filename] to your machine [local filename]. It is also important on the remote filename to use upper and lowercase letters exactly as listed (e.g., README is different from readme and Readme).

Those who do not have full access to Internet can reach the Library of Congress files through America Online (AOL).

With a 2400 baud (or faster) modem, you can connect to this service, which offers the Library exhibition and information files as well as other services. For a monthly fee (a little less than $10), a customer receives the AOL software and two hours of connect time per month. All information is available at no extra charge, but additional connect time is charged at the rate of $6 per hour. For more information on America Online, call (800) 827-6364.

'LC MARVEL' on Internet

The Library of Congress Machine-Assisted Realization of the Virtual Electronic Library (MARVEL) is a Campus-Wide Information System that combines the vast amounts of information available about the Library with easy access to diverse electronic resources over Internet. Its goal is to serve constituents throughout the world and Congress as well as staff of LC.

LC MARVEL uses the Gopher software from the University of Minnesota. The format of documents will, for the most part, be in plain ASCII text. In some cases, files will be listed that are not in ASCII format (i.e., graphic images), which can be saved, but not viewed, through LC MARVEL. In the near future, it may be possible to view images and more richly formatted text.

☐ **Availability and How to Connect.** To access LC MARVEL, telnet to **marvel.loc.gov** and log in as **marvel.** This will connect you to a "generic" Gopher client. Initially, only 10 ports will be available to outside users for direct telnet connection. However, connection is also possible through a local Gopher client or another Gopher server by pointing to **marvel.loc.gov, port 70** (the 10-port user limit does not apply to this access method).

☐ **Main Menu.** The Main Menu of LC MARVEL consists of the following selections:

1. About LC MARVEL (please read first)
2. Library of Congress: Facilities, Activities and Services
3. Research and Reference
4. Library of Congress On-Line Systems
5. The U.S. Congress
6. Federal Government Information
7. Services to Libraries and Publishers
8. Copyright
9. Employee Information
10. The Global Electronic Library (by subject)
11. Other Internet Resources
12. What's New on LC MARVEL

Since LC MARVEL will be under construction for several months, the LC MARVEL Design Team is interested in hearing comments and reports of any problems that may occur. Send Internet mail to: lcmarvel@seq1.loc.gov.

LC News Service Adds New Information Menus

The Library of Congress News Service is a comprehensive source of information about the Library's programs, exhibitions, activities, hours of operation, job openings and collections.

The service, available since August 1992, can be accessed by a personal computer and modem by calling (202) 707-3854, 24 hours a day. All files are downloadable, so that long-distance users can read files off-line.

Recently, new menus have been added to enhance the service:

☐ CFB–Center for the Book news
☐ DIRECTIONS–Instructions for new users of the LC News Service
☐ ADA–Services to disabled persons
☐ PUBLICATIONS–LC publications for sale
☐ EXHIBITIONS–Current exhibitions at the Library
☐ RARE BOOKS–Rare Book and Special Collections Division news
☐ GEOGRAPHY–Geography and Map Division news
☐ AFRICAN–African and Middle Eastern Division news
☐ ASIAN–Asian Division news
☐ EUROPEAN–European Division news
☐ HISPANIC–Hispanic Division news
☐ CHILDREN–Children's Literature Center news
☐ MUSIC–Music Division news
☐ PHOTOS–Prints and Photographs Division news
☐ BIBLIOGRAPHY–Reading lists on current topics
☐ AFC–American Folklife Center news
☐ COPYRIGHT–Information from the Copyright Office
☐ FILM–Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division news
☐ SCI-TECH–Science and Technology Division news

These are in addition to the original menus:

☐ MEDIA–Information useful to the media
☐ LIBRARY–Information for the Library community
☐ PUBLIC–Information for the public
☐ CALENDAR–What's happening at the Library of Congress
☐ ACCESS–Hours of operation
☐ FACTS–An introduction to the world's largest library
☐ JOBS–Employment opportunities at the Library
☐ NEWS–Features recently added to the LC News Service
☐ HOW–How to download files

How to Access the LC News Service

To access the Library of Congress News Service, the following general rules apply (this will only be necessary the first time you call up the service). These directions are specific for Procomm Plus communications software; other types of software may vary. (Consult your communications technicians for advice.)

1. From your personal computer switch to your data module.
2. Press Alt/d to get into the dialing directory.
3. Use arrow keys to select an available entry line.
4. Select "R" to revise the entry.
5. Enter the following information into the Dialing Directory.

a. Enter LC News Service for the name.
b. Enter 9,1202-707-3854 for the number (if calling from 202 area code, do not enter area code information). If calling from a private home, it should not be necessary to use the "9" prefix to get an "outside line."
c. Enter 2400 for the baud rate (or 1200 if you don't have a 2400 baud rate modem)
d. Enter None for Parity
e. Enter 8 for the Data Bits
f. Enter 1 for the Stop Bit
g. Enter Full for the Duplex
h. Enter Default for the Port
i. Leave Script blank
j. Protocol? Kermit
k. Terminal? ANSI
l. Mode? Modem
m. Password? use four letters/digits or combination
n. Meta file? hit Enter
o. KBD file? hit Enter
p. Note file? hit Enter

☐ Clear last date and total? hit Enter
☐ Accept this entry? yes
☐ Save entry to disc? yes
☐ You will now see the phone number and the parameters you have set on the dialing directory.
☐ Press enter to call.
☐ After connect ("Connect 2400") you will get a "Welcome" message and be asked the following questions:
☐ First name?
☐ Last Name?
☐ Calling from (City, state)?
☐ Is this correct? (Y/N)
☐ Characters per line on screen (10–132)? 80 works for most monitors
☐ Enter letter that corresponds to your terminal.
☐ Can your terminal print lower case? (Y/N)
Does your terminal need line feeds? (Y/N) say "yes"
How many nulls (normally 0)?
☐ Can your terminal display ANSI codes? (Y/N)
☐ Can your terminal display IBM graphics? (Y/N)
☐ Pause after each page? Yes
☐ Number of lines per page? 22 (this will leave a line for system prompts)
☐ Password? Supply four letters/numbers or combination*

You will then see a directory of available choices. Enter your selection and press enter. Directions from this point on are self-explanatory (or see DIRECTIONS menu) and system will prompt you when necessary.

*Be sure to write down the password or you will not be able to gain access again. If you should lose the password, you can regain access by using a different name or variation. For example, if you have originally signed on as John Smith, you could use Jon Smith, or J Smith.

Librarian Makes Organizational, Personnel Changes:
Dr. Billington Accepts Copyright Register's Resignation

Dr. Billington has accepted the resignation of Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman, effective Jan. 8, 1994. In a letter to the Register, the Librarian noted Mr. Oman's contributions to the Copyright Office and to the international copyright community, and offered him best wishes as he moves on to other endeavors.

Until Jan. 8, Mr. Oman will continue to hold the title of Register of Copyrights, but will be responsible for international copyright matters. Mary Berghaus Levering, executive director of the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC), will be detailed to the Copyright Office and will be responsible for the operation of the office in accordance with the provisions of the Copyright Code. She will work with acting Deputy Librarian of Congress Daniel Mulhollan in advising Congress on the need for changes in legislation and will serve on the Management Team.

All managers and staff in the Copyright Office will report to Ms. Levering, who has agreed to serve in this capacity until Jan. 8, by which time, the Librarian announced, he hopes to have named a new Register of Copyrights. If he has not, he will appoint an acting Register. A nationwide search will be conducted for a new Register of Copyrights.

Ms. Levering is a graduate of Georgetown University Law Center and a member of the D.C. bar and the Supreme Court bar. She is also a professional librarian and information specialist, a graduate with distinction from the University of Washington's Graduate School of Library and Information Science, which in 1986 chose her as its Distinguished Alumnus. During the past 28 years, she has worked in four major areas at the Library–Collections Services, the Congressional Research Service, the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and FLICC.

Mr. Oman was named Register of Copyrights by Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin on Sept. 23, 1985. He was formerly chief counsel of the U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary's Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks.

Mr. Oman received a bachelor of arts degree in history from Hamilton College in 1962 and a doctor of laws degree in corporate and international law from Georgetown University in 1973. From 1962 to 1964, he served as a foreign service officer with the State Department. He served in the Navy as a flight officer from 1965 to 1970. He was a press aide to Sen. Hugh Scott in 1970 and a legislative aide to Sen. William Roth in 1972. He was a trial attorney from 1974 to 1975 and again in 1977 with the Justice Department Antitrust Division.

In announcing his resignation to the staff of the Copyright Office, Mr. Oman stated his intention to return to the private practice of law.

The U.S. Copyright Office is responsible for administering the copyright law in the public interest, advising Congress on copyright matters, serving as principal advisory to the federal government on national and international copyright matters, accepting or rejecting claims to copyright and managing the Copyright Office, one of the principal elements of the Library of Congress. Copyright deposit is a major source of the Library's vast collections. The estimated value of the materials received annually through copyright deposit is $12 million.

In other changes, the Librarian:

☐ Will close the National Translations Center (NTC) on Sept. 30. In spite of intensive marketing and a great deal of staff effort, sales have remained very low, and cost recovery, required for this program, does not appear to be attainable. Although recipients of the service have reported it to be useful, they are too few in number to continue it on a cost recovery basis.

The NTC, an international depository and referral service, helps users locate unpublished translations of foreign-language literature in the natural, physical, medical and social sciences. The NTC files hold information on the location of about 1 million translations, of which about 400,000 are held directly at the center.

The National Translations Center was formally organized in 1953 and located at the John Crerar Library. From 1953 until 1968, it was under the auspices of the Special Libraries Association (SLA) with support from the National Science Foundation (NSF). Then it became an independent department of the Crerar Library at the University of Chicago with NSF support continuing through 1973. It moved to the University of Chicago as a part of a merger in 1984 and became part of the Library of Congress in 1989.

The Library of Congress may be able to sustain availability of the documents cited in the MARC files beyond Sept. 30. However, final disposition of the collections, card files, machine-readable bibliographic records and the software developed to create them has not been determined. All reasonable suggestions are welcomed.

For information on the National Translations Center at the Library of Congress, contact Karl R. Green, Head, National Translations Center, Library of Congress, Washington,

DC 20541-5215; telephone (202) 707-2803; fax (202) 707-6147.

☐ Will abolish both the Special Projects and Science and Technology Information service units. The units were abolished, according to the Librarian, "to implement funding limitations directed by the . . . legislative appropriations bill for fiscal year 1994 and to eliminate duplicative functions."

☐ Has named Lloyd Pauls as associate librarian for Human Resources. "His long-term experience in the Library and broad knowledge of personnel issues guarantee a knowledgeable and steady hand to guide Human Resources in implementing the steps to ensure equity and in dealing with our many other challenges," said Dr. Billington.

Mr. Pauls has been with the Library since October 1961, having started in the Stack and Reader Division. From 1981 to 1991, he served as assistant chief of the Equal Employment Opportunity Complaints Office and from 1991 to 1992, as the director of the Dispute Resolution Center. Most recently he has been acting associate librarian for Human Resources.

A graduate of Howard University in 1962, Mr. Pauls earned a master's degree in labor relations and equal opportunity law in 1981 from Antioch Law School. He has received numerous awards for performance at the Library.

☐ Will reorganize the Office of the Librarian to add a Congressional Relations Office, which will replace the former Legislative Liaison Office and the temporary Congressional Services Team.

☐ Has approved a new senior-level position in the Office of the Librarian, a cultural diversity adviser, who, according to Dr. Billington, "will be responsible for providing me with a broad overview of diversity within our programs and service units. The person will work closely with the director of affirmative action and special programs."

Success Story:
140,000 See Dead Sea Scrolls

One of the most successful exhibitions ever held at the Library of Congress has concluded its three-month stay in the Madison Gallery. "Scrolls from the Dead Sea: The Ancient Library of Qumran and Modern Scholarship" opened April 29 and closed its doors Aug. 1.

The exhibition included 12 scroll fragments found near the Dead Sea by shepherds and included ancient documents written around the time and locale in which Rabbinic Judaism and Christianity were born.

In addition to the 2,000-year-old fragments on display were artifacts found in the vicinity of Qumran and associated with the same period as the scrolls, including combs, coins, pottery, linens and leather goods. The exhibition was augmented by books, maps and manuscripts from the Library of Congress collections.

More than 140,000 visitors saw the exhibition, including members of Congress and many groups from embassies, churches, synagogues and schools. What they saw were authenticated written documents that shed light on the character of the biblical text prior to its standardization.

Those who came were not disappointed. In their comments inscribed in a guest book just outside the exhibition area, visitors made reference to having "a renewed sense of history," and that "seeing the scrolls deepens the meaning of my religious understanding."

A tourist from Las Vegas said, "The exhibition was a truly inspiring experience. The accompanying audiotape was very clear and it was very interesting and informative to hear the various points of view."

Hundreds of visitors were thankful for the opportunity to have such a splendid history lesson, with a

Michael Grunberger, LC exhibition curator, takes a special group on a tour of "Scrolls from the Dead Sea." *Photo by Jim Higgins*

familiar cast of Biblical characters, and moreover, seeing at close range actual fragments of scrolls 2,000 years old.

And some visitors joined in on the controversy over the authorship of the scrolls, or the identity of the nearby site of discovery near Qumran and the Dead Sea. Visitors from Hershey, Pa., and Dothan, Ala., to Vancouver, British Columbia, and Osaka, Japan, aired their beliefs and agreed to disagree.

Said Library curator and head of LC's Hebraic Section Michael Grunberger, "I was especially pleased with the professionalism of the staff specifically hired for this exhibition. They managed the large crowds that gathered to see the exhibition effortlessly and efficiently, with courtesy and tact."

asked how the ancient objects were preserved over 2,000 years. To answer such queries, Ms. Hamburg, along with the Interpretive Programs Office, mounted a display, "Preserving the Dead Sea Scrolls," near the exhibition entrance.

During Ms. Hamburg's several visits to Israel to discuss preservation, she (and her staff in Washington) helped devise new treatments and packaging techniques so the scrolls and artifacts would travel safely throughout the exhibition period. (The exhibition will travel to two other locations before returning to Israel, opening Oct. 7 at the New York Public Library and in February at the M.H. de Young Memorial Museum in San Francisco.)

"All of the objects are fragile and we needed to develop suitable

Greta Kreuz of WJLA–TV's "Morning Show" in Washington interviews Michael Grunberger about the exhibition. *Photo by John Sullivan*

Conservation and safety of the fragments were critical components in the exhibition's mounting. Doris Hamburg, head of the Paper Conservation Section in the Library's Conservation Office, was responsible for overseeing these tasks. The press and visitors alike continually

housing and monitoring methods to manage the handling and environmental changes during the course of the exhibits," said Ms. Hamburg. Also providing conservation expertise were senior conservator Margaret R. Brown and conservator Annlinn Grossman, and many other members of the Conservation Office staff.

Senior conservator Linda Stiber helped organize an exchange of conservation methods between the Library of Congress and the Israel Antiquities Authority (IAA). A lecture on preserving the scrolls was also presented at the Library by the IAA's consulting conservator Esther Boyd-Alkalay.

During the two-day symposium on the scrolls held at the Library, biblical scholars, including theologians and historians from many faiths, presented their varying interpretations of the scrolls and analyses of the time and the people from two millennia ago (see story on page 325).

Some of those who were not able to come to Washington for the exhibition saw it via computer, on Internet or America Online, a commercial data base service. This was an effort of the Library's Special Projects Office. Said Robert Zich, special assistant, "To date, approximately 10,000 viewers and subscribers to America Online have been able to witness the content of the exhibition, both reading the text and downloading the associated images. And, at least one of the users, Sheldon Green, will be offering an online course about the scrolls."

"This exhibition captured the widespread attention of the national and international press in a very gratifying way for the Library," said Public Affairs Officer Jill D. Brett.

Extensive coverage included that by ABC's "Good Morning America" on the day of the opening, many subsequent television spots highlighting curators and exhibition items alike, a lengthy segment on the "MacNeil-Lehrer NewsHour," stories from the wire services such as the Associated Press and Gannett, and local and national coverage in newspapers and magazines, from *The Washington Post* and *The Dallas Morning News* to *Biblical Archaeology Review* and *The San Francisco Chronicle.*

Scrolls Symposium Attracts Eminent Scholars

In connection with the April 29 opening of the "Scrolls from the Dead Sea" exhibition, the Library cosponsored a symposium on the scrolls with Baltimore Hebrew University (BHU). The symposium, held April 21–22, featured scholars from the United States, Great Britain and Israel.

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington and BHU Dean of Graduate Studies Robert O. Freedman welcomed participants and guests at the opening session on April 21. In his remarks, Dr. Billington noted that "over the course of the symposium, you will have an opportunity to hear presentations by leading experts in the highly specialized field of Dead Sea Scroll research. We expect that you will hear differing opinions and hypotheses on a variety of issues connected with the scrolls and the Qumran site. This is all to the good. One of the major purposes of our exhibition has been to present and explore these differing views and make them known to a wide audience. This symposium will add momentum to this effort."

The keynote address, "The Dead Sea Scrolls: 1947–2000" was delivered by Oxford University Professor Geza Vermes. Alexander Di Lella of Catholic University chaired a session with presentions by Dr. Eugene Ulrich, of the University of Notre Dame, on "The Bible at Qumran" and by Dr. Michael Stone, of Hebrew University and the University of Richmond, on "The Dead Sea Scrolls and the Pseudepigrapha."

Dr. Gus Van Beek of the Smithsonian Institution chaired a session featuring presentations by Magen Broshi of the Israel Museum, Shrine of the Book, on "Qumran: The Archaeological Evidence," and Dr. P. Kyle McCarter of Johns Hopkins University on "The Copper Scroll."

The presentation of Dr. Lawrence Schiffman of New York University on "The Dead Sea Scrolls and the History of Judaism" was followed by the University of Notre Dame's James VanderKam, who spoke on "Messianism in the Scrolls and in Early Christianity." The session was chaired by BHU professor Samuel Iwry.

Dr. Joseph Baumgarten, cochair of the symposium, led a session featuring presentations by Dr. Devorah Dimant on the "Qumran Manuscripts: Library of a Jewish Community" and Dr. Norman Golb of the University of Chicago on "The Current Status of the Theory of the Jerusalem Origin of the Dead Sea Scrolls."

In a paper titled "The Essential Commune of the Renewed Covenant: How Should Qumran Studies Proceed?," the final speaker, Dr. Shemaryahu Talmon, summarized his views on the identity of the Dead Sea community and presented a research agenda for Qumran studies.

At a presymposium lecture held on the morning of April 21, Esther Boyd-Alkalay, a consulting conservator to the Israel Antiquities Authority, spoke on "The Preservation of the Dead Sea Scrolls."

–Michael W. Grunberger

Taking a break during the Dead Sea Scrolls symposium were (from left) Dr. Billington, symposium cochair Joseph Baumgarten and keynote speaker Geza Vermes. *Photo by Yusef El-Amin*

Scrolls *(Cont. from p. 324)*

Exhibition curators Michael W. Grunberger and Interpretive Programs Officer Irene U. Burnham both agreed that all Library staff involved in putting the exhibition together deserved special recognition. The staff of the Interpretive Programs Office was a major contributor to the exhibition's success. For example, Tambra Johnson, registrar, handled the process of applying for federal insurance and assisted in negotiating the agreements among the Israeli and American institutions; and Debbie Durbek, IPO production officer, made sure the exhibition opened on time, oversaw its dismounting and monitored the priceless items' safety and packing for other venues.

Employees of the Library's Printing and Processing Section, Freight Services, the Office of the General Counsel, Protective Services, the Library Police, Library Sales Shop personnel and the Hebraic Section staff also helped make the exhibition a success.

"I knew the exhibition was a big hit when a scalper was caught trying to sell tickets just outside the building where quite often long lines queued up awaiting entrance," said Ms. Burnham.

–John Sullivan

Robert Wedgeworth, interim university librarian at the University of Illinois, makes a point to the vice president. *Photos by Jim Higgins*

Building the Information Superhighway:

Library Convenes Conference on Delivery of Electronic Data

by Helen Dalrymple

The so-called Age of Information has had no trouble living up to its namesake. But successfully delivering that information to a broad spectrum of the public has proved to be a much more difficult hurdle.

Some 45 leading figures from government, the private sector, libraries and academia met at the Library on July 14 to explore the possibilities for improving the delivery of electronic information.

Dr. Billington chaired the daylong meeting, and Vice President Albert Gore served as the honorary chair. The vice president's participation, however, went far beyond the traditional "honorary" role, as he played a very active role in the first session of the meeting.

The subject of electronic information and the "electronic superhighway" has long interested Vice President Gore. He has been quoted as saying he would eventually like to see every schoolchild able to "hook up" to the Library of Congress.

The original idea for the conference was developed in discussions between Dr. Billington and Madison Council member Raymond W. Smith, chairman and chief executive officer of Bell Atlantic Corp., and refined at a meeting with Vice President Gore at the White House.

Support for the conference was provided by the James Madison Council, an LC fund-raising group, and the Business Research Fund, established in the Library of Congress by Edward Lowe.

Dr. Billington has testified before Congress several times on the vital role that new electronic technologies

will play in the future of the Library of Congress, most recently on April 21 before the Joint Committee on the Library when he said: "The first waves of the new electronic technology are upon us, with vast economic and social implications. But the technology will supplement, not supplant, the book, and make libraries and librarians more, not less, important. The keys to the future are cooperation, standardization, practicality, flexibility."

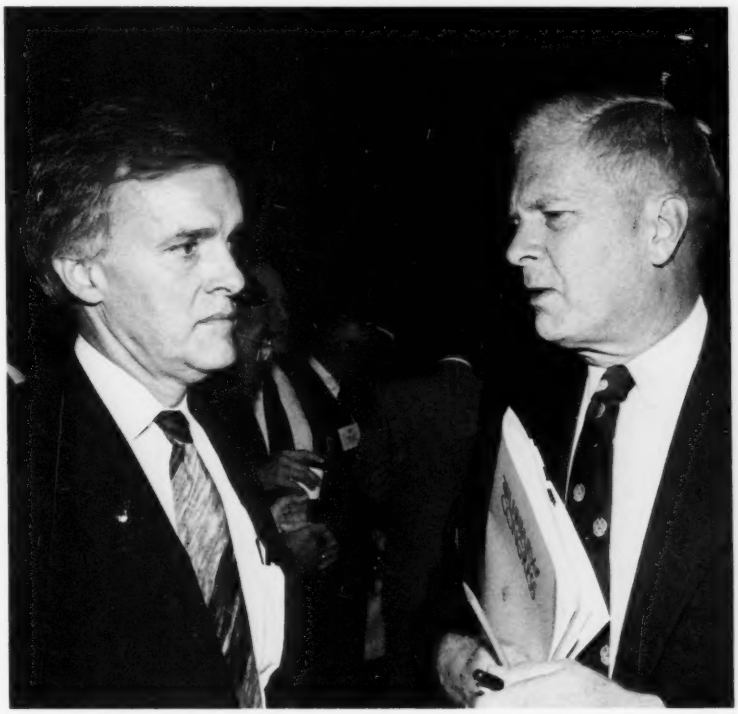
The conference focused on three basic themes: building, locating and preserving the electronic store of knowledge; public and private sector roles; and mechanisms for protecting intellectual property rights.

Opening the conference, Dr. Billington laid the ground rules for discussion: "We see this as a dynamic process where people present not only their own perspective but have the chance to listen to others, to evolve thinking. We see it as the beginning of a continuing effort which we are happy to host here at the Library, to convene key players in the electronic information age in order to help forge new relationships, as well as move toward framing or suggesting some policies.

"Today," Dr. Billington continued, "the point is to identify areas where consensus exists, where it doesn't, try to define and clarify what the alternative options are and what further effort is needed to produce a greater consensus in the national interest. We also want to determine what type of follow-on to this meeting would be most useful."

Sen. Bob Kerrey (D-Neb.), Rep. Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) and Rep. Edward J. Markey (D-Mass.) spoke during the opening session, along with Vice President Gore.

Sen. Kerrey issued a call for "partners" in informing and educating citizens in their homes through the use of electronic systems, and Rep. Gingrich asked for help "at the vision level" to "tell us in elected office what we should be striving for and then let us fight over the details." He emphasized, though, that "first the country has to get hooked on the dream before they're going to fight over building a highway to that dream."



"Construction workers": Working on the logistics of building the electronic superhighway were Sen. Bob Kerrey (left) and Dr. Billington. . .

There was general agreement that both government and the private sector have a role to play in building the national information infrastructure.

"There is an appropriate role for the federal government in building the backbone, setting the standards, ensuring interoperability, ensuring that the public will get the benefit of a nationwide information infrastructure that pushes the envelope of the technology," said Mr. Gore, "while at the same time recognizing that most" of the responsibility for building the infrastructure should be borne by the private sector.

"But it's also important," he continued, "for the nation not to allow our information infrastructure to be contorted, contained and shrunk by the limited vision of information products and services that exist on a short horizon that can be financed in the private sector. I think that it is appropriate for the government also to hold out the vision of the next generation of products in a way that libraries have done in the past."

Rep. Markey remarked that Congress had greatly increased its sophistication about digital networking in the past few years: "The good news is that almost every member of Congress supports the information highway. The bad news is no one has the vaguest idea what it is. And in between that gap, there's a tremendous opportunity for us to construct something here for the country."

. . . John Gibbons of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and Madeleine Kunin; and Donald Jones of Star Cablevision and Rep. Newt Gingrich.

In a more serious vein, Rep. Markey continued: "We have to decide who we want to benefit from it. We have to decide who should and will participate in the construction of the superhighway. And, third, we have to deal with the very real privacy issues that are raised as we move into this digital world. . . . The government has a real role here, to make sure that every American, regardless of income, regardless of race, is plugged into this information superhighway."

Following the departure of the vice president, the Librarian initiated a general discussion of some of the issues involved in developing and moderating the flow of electronic information.

One of the issues raised focused on the barriers to the development of a national information infrastructure, from the public's lack of knowledge about digital formats to the absence of economic structures to provide copyright protection in the new marketplace.

Participants also discussed the need for standards, the problem of preserving digital data and the role libraries should play in the electronic superhighway.

Robert Wedgeworth, interim university librarian at the University of Illinois, contended that libraries do not have a unique role to play: "If we've learned anything about what's happened in the last couple of decades through the convergence of technologies, it is that there will be few unique roles for any agency or organization. . . . But we all have a role to play if we're going to bring up this new electronic highway that will have the access roads to all the little villages and hamlets across the country."

And Tim Boggs of Time Warner Inc. added: "I think one of the things that is going to be most useful in today's sessions is for those of us in the private sector to begin to understand some of the barriers that you in the library world see to the

enormous transactions that may be possible between your users and your collections and for us to try to convey to you a very important message. And that is this: that we have incredible incentives to work with you to eliminate those barriers."

Discussion during the afternoon session focused on the three major themes of the conference, with Library of Congress staff introducing, summarizing and facilitating the give and take among the participants.

With regard to the first topic—building, locating and preserving digital information—participants again raised the question of standards as well as the need for education and training to use data networks at the local level.

The development and use of the Internet was only one of many models of successful public and private sector collaboration cited during discussion of the second major theme: roles of the public and private sectors in the electronic delivery of information.

Robert Kahn, president of the Corporation for National Research Initiatives, said the role of government should be as a "collaborative participant . . . in which the federal government enables things, particularly at the cutting edge of technology and research, and empowers groups, either by imprimatur or its convening power or its . . . credibility, speaking on behalf of the people of the country, to bring together the relevant parties to make things happen."

The final topic of the afternoon, protection of the rights of authorship, was introduced by former Register of Copyrights Barbara Ringer and provoked some of the day's liveliest discussion, with no apparent consensus over the most appropriate mechanism for protecting copyrighted material.

Mr. Kahn said, "I don't think it's going to be either extreme. . . . I think you're going to see a combination of methods, and I think they're going to depend on the industry, the nature of the customer base in those areas where there are high-value services being offered."

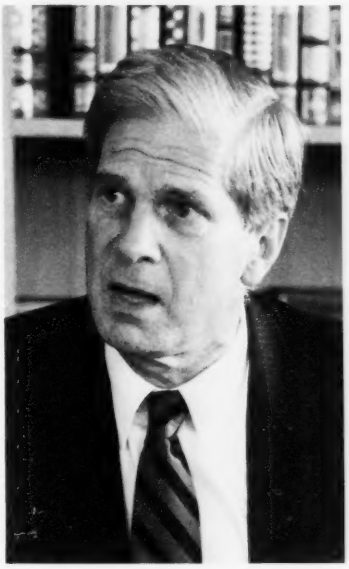
Added Mr. Wedgeworth: "We need to educate the public about what the creative process is, what it contributes to society and how we sustain it under copyright."

"I think there seemed to be a consensus, more implied than directly stated," noted Dr. Billington in summing up the day's discussions, "that there's a clear government role to ensure the public interest and to promote innovation, and that this . . . should be designed to contribute to, not inhibit or compete with, private investment and innovation."

Mr. Smith agreed and added, "Where the government, I think, can play its greatest role is in the areas such as standards, for not just data locator systems, but for retention, and intercommunicatability, and all of those sorts of things that governments can do, but opposing competitors cannot. Encouragement . . . of open, accessible and interoperatable architecture for all systems is something that the government can do."

Gore takes a break with Ray Smith of Bell Atlantic.

Excerpts of Remarks by Dr. Billington



The Library "is a largely untapped asset for the information age; an asset that should be used to benefit the entire country as we move toward the digital highway."

. . . As we wrestle with the realities of the digital enterprise, we are probably on the verge of something grand, and perhaps even something noble—providing more Americans with more access to more knowledge than even Thomas Jefferson, the chief founder of this library, ever dreamed of.

The energy and innovation of the private entrepreneur and the special dedication of our democratic government to citizen access to information make a powerful combination in our kind of open society, especially when they work together to serve learning, creativity and productivity.

The Library is a natural place for

us to meet. Created and sustained by a free legislature, this great national institution is the world's largest and most varied repository of information—with 100 million items from around the globe. . . .

It is a largely untapped asset for the information age; an asset that should be used to benefit the entire country as we move toward the digital highway.

Moving into an electronic operating environment is not for Congress's library an "add-on" or a luxury but a necessity. The digital enterprise is essential to sustaining our historic mission of gathering, organizing, cataloging, preserving and making widely accessible our unique collections.

In the creation of the digital highway . . . all the institutions and enterprises represented in this room have roles to play. For some, the role is to build the digital highways; for others, to develop the technologies to gather, store, analyze, package and distribute information in various formats. For the Library of Congress, as for other great repositories, . . . the prime task is to preserve and improve access to our vast collections through the efficient use of new digital technologies and through new cooperative efforts with others. . . .

We are moving into an era now when we will be expected to provide electronically not just the catalog entry but also the information content to users around the country. . . .

As the technology improves, we should be able both to preserve and disseminate some of our key holdings in manuscripts, film, prints and photographs, and recorded sound in ways unimaginable 10 years ago. No less important, we should also be able to identify, organize and provide access to an increasing volume of new materials routinely created in digital form.

We are already beginning to move into digital technologies, testing various applications throughout the Library with projects that often have major implications far beyond this institution. . . .

It is time to recognize that in the use of copyrighted works in the digital highway there must be real safeguards for the rights of authors and other copyright owners. There are legal and ethical obligations on all of us to establish a framework in which creators and owners of intellectual property and those seeking to reproduce or disseminate their works are full partners. This obviously implies the establishment of a system under which copyright clearances and payments are made efficiently. But it also suggests something more—the recognition that creators and disseminators both serve important public purposes. . . .

"We see a number of challenges not only to the Library of Congress but to all of the nation's major information repositories that will help provide the cargo that the digital highway will carry."

Our major experiment in high-technology service to schools and libraries outside Washington, sponsored by the Congress, is American Memory, where we convert some of our basic American history collections into electronic form. We have so far converted 10 unique collections. . . . But in order to use the new technology to make our holdings accessible to more and more people beyond the nation's capital, we are seeking increasingly to work cooperatively with others, particularly in the private sector. We put part of our Soviet archives exhibit on-line on both the Internet and a private commercial system, America Online. We did the same with our Vatican Library exhibit. Both exhibits were seen by thousands here—but 150,000 other people have caught the two exhibits on America Online, with 1,000 people a day still tuning in. We do not even know how many thousands more accessed the exhibits through Internet. . . .

In this and other ways, the Library of Congress facilitates collaborative innovation in the public interest. This is our basic approach. We have, I believe, a special obligation to help define, as well as serve, the general public interest rather than any particular interest. . . .

This gathering represents our effort to help begin a process of dialogue that could lead to better coordination and, we would hope, some new forms of collaboration between public and private bodies in the higher national interest.

As we look ahead with American Memory and other projects, we see a number of challenges not only to the Library of Congress but to all of the nation's major information repositories that will help provide the cargo the digital highway will carry. . . .

Let me pose for discussion three questions that are particularly challenging to the Library of Congress, but I think important for all of us to begin the discussion.

First, how will our society fund the digitization of noncommercial, nonentertainment materials? . . .

Second . . . . what is the proper division of labor between public institutions and the private sector in creating, storing and organizing all this information and in marketing and distributing it?. .

Third . . . how can we avoid creating a society of information "haves" and "have-nots"? The great thing about the book culture was its democratizing effect. Humanism and democracy arose at the culture of the book. It made knowledge accessible, portable, affordable, movable and so forth. How do we create the same values with a different technology of the information age? We need to figure out how to sustain, in the Electronic Age, the democratic equal access to information that free public libraries have provided in the age of print. . . .

News from the Center for the Book:
New Exhibition Launches 'Literary Heritage' Project

"Language of the Land: Journeys into Literary America," an exhibition that explores the nation's rich literary heritage through literary maps, photographs, and quotations is the first in a series of events and publications in the Center for the Book's "Literary Heritage of the States" project, which is supported by a three-year grant from the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund. Additional support was provided by the James Madison Council of the Library of Congress.

The colorful exhibition, developed by the Library's Interpretive Programs Office in cooperation with the Geography and Map Division and the center, opened in the foyer of the Library's James Madison Memorial Building on Aug. 5 and will remain on view through Jan. 17, 1994.

Designed primarily as a traveling exhibition, two identical versions of "Language of the Land" will travel to libraries, museums and other institutions around the country under the auspices of state centers for the book in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Washington. The first two sites will be the Currigan Exhibition Hall in Denver (Oct. 1–Oct. 30, 1993) and the Susquehanna Art Museum in Harrisburg, Pa. (Nov. 14, 1993–Jan. 8, 1994). A complete list of locations and dates will appear in a subsequent issue of the LC *Information Bulletin*.

☐ **Symposium Papers Published.** Carol Armbruster of the Library's European Division is the editor of *Publishing and Readership in Revolutionary France and America*, a scholarly monograph based on the proceedings of a 1989 international symposium sponsored by the Center for the Book and the European Division and recently published by Greenwood Press.

The symposium was organized to commemorate the bicentenary of the

Shakespeare's Stratford on Avon, from "Language of the Land," at the Library through Jan. 17.

Augusta Souza Kappner, an assistant secretary of education, is hosted by the center's Michael Thompson.

French revolution, to recognize the work of scholars and other specialists in France and the United States who are studying the history of publishing and reading, and to contribute to the development of a comparative methodology in the international study of book history. The book includes papers from three French (Roger Chartier, Henri-Jean Martin, Daniel Roche) and nine American scholars. The Americans are: Robert Darnton, James Gilreath of LC's Rare Book and Special Collections Division, Jane C. Ginsburg, David Hall, Carla Hesse, Lynn Hunt, Marcus A. McCorison, Michael Warner, and Larzer Ziff. Carol Armbruster wrote the introduction and John Y. Cole contributed the foreword.

Publishing and Readership in Revolutionary France and America, a 215-page book, is available from the Library of Congress Sales Shop, in bookstores, and directly from Greenwood Press, 88 Post Road West, Box 5007, Westport, CT 06881. The ISSN number is 1041-2751 and the ISBN number is 0-313-28793-7. The price is $45.

☐ **New NEH Chairman Visits Center for the Book.** Sheldon Hackney, the new chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, visited the Library of Congress and the Center for the Book on Aug. 11. After he was greeted by Dr. Billington, Dr. Hackney interviewed John Y. Cole, the center's director, for an article about books and reading that will appear in the Novembe.'December issue of NEH's magazine *Humanities.*

☐ **Partnership Activities with the Department of Education.** On July 1, John Cole and the center's Michael Thompson visited Augusta Souza Kappner, the newly named assistant secretary for vocational and adult education at the Department of Education, to talk about the center's reading promotion partnership program. A display of 12 of the center's reading promotion posters adjacent to Dr. Kappner's office was unveiled, along with a new jointly produced banner, "Lifelong Learning Changes Lives."

John Cole, Sheldon Hackney, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and Dr. Billington discuss Center for the Book project plans.

☐ **Book Development in Russia and the New States.** At the Library of Congress on July 20, the center and PUBWATCH sponsored the first meeting of the "Task Force on Book Development in Russia and the Newly Independent States," a group that grew out of a workshop held at the Library on March 9-10 (see LC *Information Bulletin,* April 19, 1993). The 40 participants reviewed assistance programs that have already been undertaken in support of book culture in the former Soviet Union and measures that might be taken in the future. The areas of concern included: library initiatives; publisher education and training; bookseller and distribution support; book production; textbook development; rights initiatives; legal initiatives (copyright law and piracy); and publisher information programs. Committees were formed and a date was set for a fall meeting.

For further information, write or call PUBWATCH, 35 W. 67th St., New York, NY 10023; telephone: (212) 362-4618.

Former CRS Economist Dies

Ann Marley Brown, an economist with a specialty in taxation and fiscal policy with the Economics Division of the Congressional Research Service from 1967 to 1978 died of cancer April 2. She was 67.

Ms. Brown was born in Norfolk, Va., in 1925 and moved with her family in the early 1930s to the Washingotn metropolitan area, where she resided most of her life. She graduated from Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio, in 1947 with a bachelor's degree in economics.

She married John Marley in 1955; he died in 1971. She was remarried in 1978 to George R. "Jack" Brown. They resided in Syracuse, N.Y., from 1978 to 1980, when they moved to Lake of the Woods near Fredericksburg, Va. She died in a Fredericksburg hospital.

In addition to her husband, Ms. Brown is survived by her daughter, Kitty, and sister, Sarah Langholz, and a grandson.

A 'Commonwealth Of Cultures' On Display

American Folklife Center Editor James Hardin (left) and Clarke Allen of the Library's Publishing Office examine a new display, "American Folklife: A Commonwealth of Cultures," available from SIRS of Boca Raton, Fla. Sixteen panels lead the viewer from a definition of folklife, through a depiction of the various groups that make up American society–including family, occupational, recreational and ethnic–to an understanding of the way American folk culture shapes our lives.

The display is the second in the "Library of Congress Corner" series, coproduced by the Library of Congress Publishing Office and Social Issues Resources Series Inc. (SIRS). The series is intended for high school, college and public libraries and for other cultural institutions and organizations. The "Library of Congress Corner" for 1993 also includes "Thomas Jefferson's Legacy"; "An Ongoing Voyage" (on the events preceding and following Christopher Columbus's 1492 voyage); and "The American Cowboy," based on a 1983 Library of Congress exhibition sponsored by the American Folklife Center.

Subscribers to the series receive four Library of Congress displays a year, delivered quarterly. Each display includes a supply of 250 pamphlets for distribution. Annual subscription for four displays is $600 (including shipping). The price for the display stand is $800, FOB, Boca Raton, Fla. Additional pamphlets are $60 per thousand.

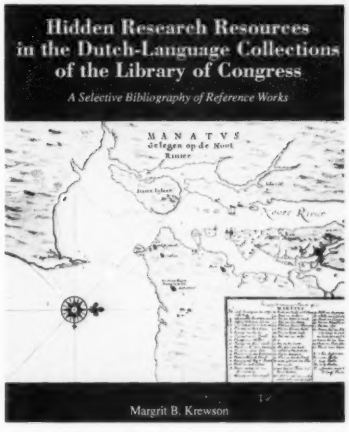
Interested persons should write: SIRS, P.O. Box 2348, Boca Raton, FL 33427-2348; or call toll free (800) 232-SIRS.

PUBLICATIONS

Hidden Research Resources In the Dutch-Language Collections of the Library

The Library has just published *Hidden Research Resources in the Dutch-Language Collections of the Library of Congress: A Selective Bibliography of Reference Works* by Margrit B. Krewson, German/Dutch area specialist in the European Division.

This useful bibliography is divided by subject categories, such as Art and Architecture, History, Literature, Politics and Government, et al. It also includes an index that allows the reader to locate items by title or author.


Hidden Research Resources in the Dutch-Language Collections of the Library of Congress
A Selective Bibliography of Reference Works
MANATVS
Margrit B. Krewson

The Library of Congress's Dutch-language collections began with the acquisition of Thomas Jefferson's personal library in 1815. During his residence abroad, Jefferson had standing orders throughout Europe, particularly in Amsterdam. Today the Dutch-language collections in the Library comprise an estimated 180,000 items, with an annual addition of approximately 3,000 titles, and are the largest Dutch-language collections outside the Netherlands and Flanders.

Like other major libraries, the Library of Congress has substantial cataloging backlogs. Among the items in this bibliography are more than 8,000 titles pertaining to the Netherlands and Flanders that have been accorded minimal-level cataloging (MLC), i.e., providing only author and title entries. Seventy-six percent of the items in this bibliography, which were chosen exclusively from among these 8,000 MLC records, are to be found *only* in the Library of Congress.

This bibliography is designed to alert readers to the existence and utility of the many often hidden research resources among the Dutch-language collections of the Library.

This publication is available free of charge, upon request, from the Library of Congress, European Division, Washington, DC 20540-5530.

New Science Tracer Bullet

LC Science Tracer Bullet: Solar Energy. ISSN 0090-5232. (TB-92-4). August 1992. Compiled by Diana Niskern, this literature guide provides reference material in the collections of the Library of Congress on solar heating and cooling, solar thermal energy and photovoltaic power generation. Copies may be obtained free on request from the Science Reference Section, Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540-5581. Copies have also been provided to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to depository libraries.

Cuban *Revistas* at LC

A Survey of Cuban Revistas 1902-1958, a scholarly bibliography compiled and annotated by Roberto Esquenazi-Mayo, has been published by the Library of Congress. Professor Esquenazi-Mayo, who also wrote an "Overview and Conclusion" to this volume, was the founder and director of Latin American Studies at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, and is currently a lecturer in Latin American culture at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C.

Cuba's intellectual, literary and artistic productivity from 1902 until Castro's revolution in 1959 had an important impact on Latin American culture. The 122 *revistas* (literary and scholarly journals) reviewed in this survey were the prime vehicles that reflected the cultural life of Cuba.

In his introduction, Esquenazi-Mayo notes that "some of the most innovative *revistas* were published during the years of political instability and sometimes of outright repression." For example, *Revista de Avance* played a leading role in the literary vanguard of 1928-1930 until it was suppressed by censorship. Another major periodical was *Orígenes,* which began in 1944 and "became the literary beacon of the postwar era." Thoughtful annotations in this survey describe each *revista,* its orientation and impact.

In his foreword, Cole Blasier, Cuban specialist and recently retired chief of the Hispanic Division, remarks that the *revistas* described in this volume "represent virtually all aspects" of Cuban culture.

Only Library of Congress holdings of *revistas* have been annotated in *A Survey of Cuban Revistas 1902-1958.* Literary supplements of daily newspapers were excluded. The volume also lists Cuban *revistas* not in the Library's collections but available at other North American depositories.

Philippine Holdings at the Library

The Library of Congress has published its first computer-generated subject bibliography on the Philippines. Compiled by A. Kohar Rony of the Asian Division, the 702-page bibliography, *Philippine Holdings in the Library of Congress, 1960-1987,* is priced at $46.

This bibliography of works from and about the Philippines is comprehensive. The cutoff date for the entries is December 1988. The publication was a cooperative venture among various units in the Library, including the Automation Planning and Liaison Office and the Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division of Collections Services, the Office of Automation Planning of Constituent Services, the User Support Group of Information and Technology Services, the Composing Unit of the Printing and Processing Section and the Publishing Office. The bibliographic entries were extracted from the BOOKSM file and the map file, bibliographic records for monographs and maps appearing in the Library of Congress Computerized Catalog (LCCC).

Research materials on the Philippines in the Library of Congress represent one of the leading collections in the world. In his work *In Our Image,* journalist Stanley Karno called the LC holdings on the Philippines "a treasure trove." The compilation of this bibliography was prompted in 1986 by the fall of President Marcos, which aroused interest in the affairs of the Philippines. Efforts were made to augment the utility of this bibliography by providing expanded subject headings.

The work is organized in 19 chapters under seven headings, including:

☐ Reference and General Works

I. Bibliographies and General Reference Works

II. Library Science and Museology

☐ The Setting

III. Geography

IV. History

V. The People: Population, Settlements and Ethnic Groups

☐ Culture and Society

VI. The Society: Its Cultural and Social Life

VII. Language

VIII. Psychology, Mythology and Religion

☐ The Economy

IX. Agriculture

X. Economics

☐ State Institutions

XI. Government and Politics

Interested parties may obtain the bibliography by sending a written request, together with a check or money order in amount of $46, to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

The stock number is 003-000-00250-4.

Rita Moreno Visits NLS to Tape Announcement

Stage and screen star Rita Moreno visited the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS), Taylor Street annex, on July 6 to tape a new public service announcement for the Library's national reading program.

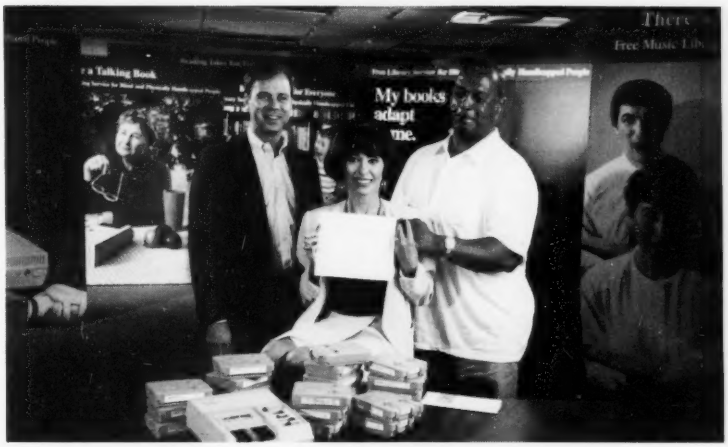
Ms. Moreno, who was in Washington as a performer for the July 4 celebration activities, made the videotape for NLS as part of a major new series of broadcast public service announcements aimed at informing Americans about the NLS program.

The actress taped 60-, 30- and 15-second versions of the public service announcement, in both English and Spanish. The filming was done in the NLS conference room, with a group of NLS photomurals used as a backdrop.

"It looked like a movie set. Some of the NLS staff had a chance to meet and talk with her. She did an outstanding job with her scripts," said Bob Fistick, head of the NLS Publications and Media Section, who is managing the series of new broadcast announcements. HR Productions Inc. of Washington is contractor.

The announcement is one of six different public service announcements, all scripted in both English and Spanish. The other announcements feature NLS patrons and were filmed in the Washington-Baltimore area over the past two months. Radio versions were also taped. NLS plans national radio and television network releases in early 1994 and local market distributions, with customized identification "tag lines" (addresses and telephone numbers), for its network of 160 libraries later that year.

Ms. Moreno was welcomed to NLS by Miriam Pace, chief of the Network Division. Ms. Moreno was also greeted by Earl Brawner, a quality assurance braille specialist at NLS and member of the Friends of Libraries for Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals in North America Inc., and by the Friends' executive director Keith R. Krueger. Mr. Brawner presented the actress with an honorary membership in the Friends' group to recognize her generous support of the NLS program.



Keith Krueger (left) and Earl Brawner present Rita Moreno with an honorary membership in the Friends' group after she filmed a public service announcement for NLS on July 6.

NLS Wins Mature Media Prize

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) was a winner in the second annual National Mature Media Awards. This program recognizes the nation's top advertising, marketing and educational materials designed and produced for older adults.

"La Lectura Es para Todos" ("Reading Is for Everyone"), a colorful flexible-disc and large-print brochure, received a Merit Award. Those involved in the production and design of "La Lectura Es para Todos" are Robert E. Fistick, head of the Publications and Media Section, George Thuronyi, writer-editor in the Publications and Media Section, and James Herndon, foreign languages librarian in the Collection Development Section.

"We were delighted to take part in the Mature Media Awards Program this year, and we were honored to be selected as a winner," said Frank Kurt Cylke, director, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Other award winners included the National Institute on Aging, the National Institutes of Health, the Affiliated Health Services and the Michigan Office of Services to the Aging.

All entries were judged by a panel of mature market experts with a combined 300 years of professional experience.

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